



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Suspicious case diagnosed as Bright's disease—Correction in regard to number of yellow fever cases at Punta de Sal.

During the week ended December 24, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported. On December 24 it was rumored that there was another "suspicious case." An American at Punta de Sal had fever and albuminuria. The committee on infectious diseases was called as a precaution. The diagnosis of acute Bright's disease was made.

NOTE.—In Volume XIX Public Health Reports for 1904, Nos. 50, 51, 52, and 53, pages 2541, 2599, 2646, and 2690, 3 cases yellow fever at Punta de Sal, October 24 to November 26, should read 2 cases.

Mortuary report for the week ended December 24, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon No.
Grippe-pneumonia	1	10
Tubercle of lungs	1	27
Meningo-encephalitis	1	61
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Organic heart disease	1	79
Capillary bronchitis	1	90
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Enteritis (2 years and over)	1	106
Congenital debility	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified	2	179
Total	11	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 12.57 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Mortuary statistics—Yellow fever—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, December 16, as follows:

Week ended December 14, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 37, as follows: Yellow fever, 3; smallpox, 1; infectious fever, 1; fever (without classification), 4; grippe, 3; enteric diseases, 4; tuberculosis, 5; from all other causes, 16.

During the week 1 vessel was fumigated; 9 passengers and 44 pieces of baggage were inspected; 1 immune certificate and 3 bills of health were issued, as follows: December 10, steamship *Peru*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 4 cabin and 4 steerage passengers from this port. Two cabin and 5 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete ten days from last exposure. December 13, steamship *Manavi*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, and Panama, taking a bill of health for each place; crew, 45; cabin passengers, 18; steerage passengers, 17; all told, 80; passengers and crew not inspected; vessel not fumigated.